

Vol. 35, No. 6

BULLETIN

August, 1941

*of*  
**THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY  
IN VIRGINIA**

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at the College of William and Mary

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by the New York State Bankers' Association  
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**WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA  
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## THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE MEETS AT WILLIAM AND MARY



N APRIL 19, 1941 the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, the original governing body of the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States, honored the College of William and Mary in Virginia, the second in age, by holding a regular meeting in the Sir Christopher Wren Building at Williamsburg. It was the first meeting away from home in over 300 years for the Harvard Board, who since 1637 have always gathered in Cambridge or Boston, Massachusetts. The visit was made upon the invitation of President John Stewart Bryan, himself a member of the Board of Overseers, who was a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1897.

The significant gathering was the occasion for a felicitous exchange of greetings between the two institutions through the heads of their two Boards, which took place at a ceremony in the chapel of the Sir Christopher Wren Building. This was followed by a pleasant and informal luncheon for the members of the two Boards and their ladies in the Great Hall.

The date fell on the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the Battle of Concord. The Governors of the Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Virginia were both present, the Honorable Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts as a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers, and the Honorable James H. Price of Virginia as a specially invited guest. Among other members of the Harvard Board present were the Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Mr. Charles Poletti, and a former Governor of Maine, Mr. William Tudor Gardiner.

In Williamsburg the members of the Harvard Board were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with a dinner in the historic Raleigh Tavern, followed by a harpsichord recital by Mr. Ralph Kirkpatrick. The Harvard visitors on departing entertained their hosts with a luncheon at the Williamsburg Inn.

At noon on Saturday, April 19, members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College and of the Board of Visitors of the Col-

lege of William and Mary formed a procession and marched into the chapel of the Sir Christopher Wren Building, where were seated their wives and a small number of invited guests, including the Deans of the College of William and Mary.

The invocation was pronounced by the Right Reverend William Ambrose Brown, Bishop of Southern Virginia, following which President John Stewart Bryan rose to welcome the distinguished visitors. President James Bryant Conant of Harvard University was seated on the platform with the heads of the two Boards.

### WELCOME BY PRESIDENT BRYAN

Mr. Bryan said:

*"President Conant, President Adams, Our Distinguished and Gracious Guests:*

"Searching through that final book of learning and skill which almost amounts to Revelation; to-wit: The History of Harvard, by Dr. Samuel E. Morison, I observe that in 1650 President Dunster, in addressing the Board of Overseers, used this sonorous formula: 'To the Honoured Magistrates and Reverend Elders of Harvard College.'

"I doubt that President Dunster was familiar with Othello's defense before the 'most potent grave and reverend Seigniors,' and I was preparing to address your Board in this antique fashion until referring to Jerome Greene for the proper protocol I received the information that there was but one form of address: 'The Reverend and Honorable The Board of Overseers of Harvard College.'

"In that honored title I now address you.

"But by whatever liturgy you are greeted, the Rector and Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia gratefully acknowledge the honor bestowed upon them by your presence here today. For the first time in history the original governing body of the first College in America, abandoning the elevating influence associated with its own College Yard, has come to meet with the original governing body of the College which, in terms at least of foundation, most nearly coincides with your own chronology. Certainly no one can be found here to say, as did an old gentleman from the Northern Neck: 'Sirs, if prohibition becomes the law of the land it will be the greatest catastrophe that has befallen this people since the Pilgrim Fathers landed.'

"This little matter of dates, though it has given rise to imprudent claims by some of our champions, happily has never caused a rift between Harvard and ourselves. The earliest chance for divergence arose touching the matter of the College of Henricopolis. There in 1618 the far-seeing frugality of the Anglo-Saxon mind planned to build a college. It is a very interesting fact that on February 20, 1620, the very day the Virginia Company gave a patent to John Pierce and the Pilgrims for lands on the New Continent, a certain donor who called himself 'Dust and Ashes' contributed 550 pounds in cash for the College at Henricopolis. This pious and well financed purpose was frustrated by the ineradicable desire of the gentlemen adventurers of that time to speculate, and they put this money into the Iron Works at Falling Creek, and those who had purposed to add their 'myte' to the capital 'Treasure of Heaven' found themselves without a college and with some valueless shares of stock.

"The English, by their settlements in the new world, sought both to get outposts against 'our ancient enemy, Spain,' and at the same time planned, by the sweet uses of education, to make it inexorably plain to the intransigent Aborigines that by the Law of Discovery King James had rightfully acquired all the lands in America at the instant when Captain Christopher Newport safely moored the Good Hope, the Susan Constant and the Discovery to the banks of Jamestown Island.

"The sweet reasonableness of this view, despite the earnest efforts of Indian schools at Henricopolis, Cambridge and Hanover, did not work out, and the Indian was neither moulded by education nor mollified by Christianity into a complete acceptance of the English idea of real estate transfers of continental magnitude. This failure was due to a certain allergy of the Indians to English literature, and an imperviousness of the noble savage to the philosophy of territorial aggrandizement.

"However, as a tribute to their missionary zeal, the utter destruction of the Jamestown Colony by massacre in 1622 was averted by the warning given by Chanco, a youthful Indian convert.

"It is easy to see how in the hard days which were to follow war and revolution William and Mary instinctively set up the shadowy glories of Priorities as a substitute for the more tangible values of enrollment and endowment.

"Even so there was in the minds of William and Mary's directing spirits a genius either inborn or acquired by her sons, which gave this ancient School so many firsts that we were very

like Tunstall Smith who, speaking of his genealogy, said: 'I have four English kings in my direct line, and eight Norwegian kings I don't count.'

"There are other and more intimate priorities between us. It was to Virginia that Harvard's first President, Nathaniel Eaton, if indeed he was officially President, fled after his expulsion, Virginia being a place, as his biographer records, 'where immorality was less rare than ex-communication.'

"It was to Harvard that Richard Bennett, the first Governor of Virginia under Cromwell, sent his son and his step-son—a sort of first fruits of Puritanism in Virginia.

"Meanwhile, in energetic rivalry, the Reverend Increase Mather of Harvard and the Reverend James Blair, Commissary of the Bishop of London, sought funds and a Royal Charter from the Crown. Blair was successful, and apparently the warning to King James the First by the Spanish Ambassador, that the Colony in Virginia would prove to be a 'seminary of sedition,' was forgotten, and on February 8, 1693, the first Royal Charter for a College in America was granted by Their Majesties, William and Mary. So far hidden in the future then lay the new nation.

"The quest for money threw both of these divines into contact with the executors of the Honorable Robert Boyle, discoverer of Boyle's Law. Aid was given to both colleges, and at William and Mary there is standing and still in active use The Brafferton, built in 1723 by income from this fund. This was the first effective Indian school in America.

"As Dr. Morison has made clear, a certain annual stipend from the same source went 'to the College in New England' for proselyting the Indians. In these facts grew up a garbled story that William and Mary had for years subventioned Harvard—a statement whose jumbling pleasingly recalls the epitaph of Boyle himself, which reads, according to Christopher Hobhouse:

'Here lieth the body of The Honorable  
Robert Boyle, Father of Modern Science  
and Uncle of the Earl of Cork.'

"So panoplied and provided, Harvard and William and Mary set forth in furtherance of those deep purposes which had transfused both institutions and their parent settlements from the beginning.



"That purpose was to subdue a wild and distant land to peaceful uses, and above all and before all to safeguard and set free the incomparable liberty of the mind. The men in Virginia saw that for a government to be free it must be representative. So on Jamestown Island, in 1619, there assembled the first representative body ever to meet in this hemisphere. The thought of freedom had moved far by 1693.

"This date, 1693, was only five years after the glorious Revolution of 1688, and though the entire atmosphere was impregnated with ethical ideals, it was not until the issue was forced at Concord one hundred and sixty-six years ago today and resolved at Yorktown, that the faith behind the Revolution was vindicated—that faith was that the inborn rights of free Englishmen could not be overridden or denied by the divine rights of kings and classes.

"In those decades the fertile and constructive mind of the Colonists was at work. At the very time, the 1760's, while Richard Bland was formulating in Williamsburg that imperial principle which England fought to destroy in 1776, and later lived to enact by the Statute of Westminster in 1931, the course of Thomas Jefferson's life was being fixed at William and Mary by the teachings of Dr. William Small.

"It is not a coincidence, but a causation, that Jefferson, three years after he had written the Declaration of Independence, emancipated education at William and Mary from monkish tradition and the slow strength of custom, and turned the face of this College to the preparation of youth fighting to be free in a world which had yet to be newly fashioned.

"It is only in the larger view that we can see the larger purposes.

"In 1692 Harvard was not overburdened with wealth or overstaffed with teachers.

"By its Charter in 1693 William and Mary was made comparatively opulent, for the College received twenty thousand acres of land, one penny a pound on all tobacco exported from Virginia and Maryland outside the British Isles, and started with college buildings conceived in the imperial manner.

"But the economic power of the center at Boston thrived and grew, and that of Williamsburg even more rapidly declined. The Capital of the Commonwealth was moved to Richmond in 1779; the population around Williamsburg emigrated; trade, what little there was, languished and the overcropped tobacco lands became utterly impoverished. Most important of all, Thomas Jefferson

turned the vast energy of his imagination and creative ability to the founding of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and at the same time an eruption of denominational colleges broke out over the entire South. To cap these difficulties the War Between the States raged up and down the little peninsula, and the College library, which had burned in 1859, was burned again by mischance, or as an act of war, in 1862. The endowment, following the tradition of Henricopolis, vanished in the same manner.

"Twenty years later William and Mary was kept alive only by the indomitable spirit of its stout-hearted president, Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell. The story is well known how for seven years he opened the College every session by ringing the bell and teaching one student. George Preston Coleman, who still lives in Williamsburg, is an exemplar of the salubrity of this climate and the value of Colonel Ewell's instruction.

"The great memories of William and Mary's part in the founding of the American nation demanded recognition, and it was Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, son of President Tyler, who sought and secured from the State of Virginia in 1888 a grant of \$10,000 annually for the aid of the College. William and Mary re-opened, the ancestral appeal brought new students from families which by long heredity had belonged to this College, and once more this institution set out to meet the modern needs of scholarship and service.

"Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was re-established, and under the brilliant administration of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, a memorable visit was paid to Virginia by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This visit the late Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin described in the following words:

"The Ancient Walls, scarred by fire, weakened by time, and hallowed by Noble Tradition, made potent Appeal for a Restoration of the Building that would recall the vanished Symmetry and Beauty of its former Architectural Design. To this appeal John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made response and graciously included in the Plan for the Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, which was the fulfilment of the Cherished Dream of the Reverend Doctor William A. R. Goodwin, Rector of Bruton Parish Church, the Restoration of this Building to the known 1732 Form and Design.'

"And so we see that the essential meaning and moment of this happy gathering are to be found not in antiquity of service,

or accumulations of wealth and reputation. Those honors are already gained. It is to the future, irradiated by the same spirit that has inspired both Harvard and William and Mary so far that we must look. At such a time nothing can endure that manhood cannot make safe.

"New and menacing horizons open before us, and we are compelled to consider whether we can hold the frontiers of our fathers' rule unless we establish the boundaries of our fathers' thought.

"There is no discharge in that war!"

### REMARKS OF MR. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

The Honorable Charles Francis Adams, the President of the Harvard Board of Overseers, next rose to present the formal salutations of that Board to the College of William and Mary. He prefaced the reading with the following informal words:

*"Mr. President, Board of Overseers, President, Rector and Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary:—*

"The gentlemen who prepared the program of the day evidently had little confidence in me for they instructed me to read an address which has been prepared and passed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College. And yet, I must say a word from the heart, a word of emotion, to all of you.

"This band of pilgrims has not landed on a stern and rock-bound coast. We have landed to feel the welcome of Virginia to a sister state of another part of the country, which comes here not to instruct you, not to tell you of Harvard College, but at least able to say that we are here fully realizing the relation which has always maintained itself between Massachusetts and Virginia; coming here as pilgrims to feel what you represent, to feel the emotional quality that Virginia has, to feel the emotional quality of coming to another great sister University on an occasion of this sort, probably the first that has ever been known among the American colleges. And that relation we welcome just as we feel the warmth of your welcome to us. We wish to promote in every way we can just that feeling of brotherhood.

"And so, in a word, you will permit me to read this formal address . . ."

Mr. Adams read the address, as follows:

*"The Board of Overseers of Harvard College to the President, Rector,  
and Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary,  
Greeting:*

"A welcome coincidence has enabled us, through your hospitable invitation, to break a tradition of three centuries and to hold a Stated Meeting of our Board outside the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at the seat of the venerable College which we hail as our sister institution of the Seventeenth Century; for the distinguished President of the College of William and Mary is a graduate of our University, honored by his fellow Alumni with election to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

"Thus, the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and the Old Dominion of Virginia, both of which established higher education in the first century of British colonization on this continent, are represented here today by the lineal successors of those who in the Seventeenth Century were charged with the public duty of encouraging 'arts and sciences and all good literature' in their respective commonwealths; the one 'dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches, when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust,' and the other enjoined to supply the churches with 'good Ministers after the Doctrine and Government of the Church of England,' while both cherished hopes for the evangelizing of the Indians. Together on this one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the 'shot heard round the world' we recall with pride the historic past. We do so most happily in surroundings which commemorate the zeal and piety of your forebears, and also the munificence of one who in our own time has restored to their pristine beauty in this neighborhood many of the loveliest monuments of a bygone day.

"We have noted with interest a record of the first effort to raise funds to establish your College, a campaign conducted by the Reverend James Blair in 1692 under the sponsorship of the Bishop of London. Its fruits were the income from the Virginia tobacco tax, the beneficial lease of twenty thousand acres of land at a yearly rental to be discharged by the formidable requirement of submitting two copies of Latin verses, three thousand pounds pledged by London merchants, and finally three hundred pounds given by a number of pirates in grateful appreciation of pardons obtained for them by the intercession of Mr. Blair. These varied

resources suggest comparison with Harvard's sometime resort to lotteries, to imposts levied on neighboring towns, payable, like tuition fees, in farm produce, and to later contributions from sources held open to comparison with the freebooters of the Seventeenth Century. The diversity of revenues at the time of your foundation and ours is significant as showing that higher education, being invariably regarded as a public function, though entrusted to private management, was no respecter of persons, and had a claim, like that of the public treasury, on all the resources of the community.

"We rejoice in the opportunity to meet at this ancient seat, here to perform, under the aegis of the College of William and Mary, duties which fall to us as one of the Governing Boards of Harvard University. Before entering upon these accustomed duties, in unaccustomed but delightful surroundings, we would first convey to you the cordial salutations of Harvard University and our grateful appreciation of the opportunity which your unique hospitality has so generously provided.

"We shall carry back to Cambridge the most agreeable recollections of our visit; and we shall enter upon our permanent records the proceedings of this unprecedented meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College in the precincts of the College of William and Mary.

"We beg you to accept this message, adopted by unanimous vote of our Board at its last meeting, not only as the formal act of this Board but also as a token of the gratitude and respect of all its members.

"Given by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, this nineteenth day of April in the Year of Our Lord the One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-first, and of Harvard College the Three Hundred and Fifth."

#### RECTOR BOHANNAN READS GREETINGS

Felicitations addressed to the Harvard Board of Overseers were then read by the Honorable James Gordon Bohannon, the Rector of the William and Mary Board of Visitors, as follows:

*"The President, Rector and Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia to the Reverend and Honorable the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, Sirs:*

"On behalf of the President, the Rector and the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia, I have, by the unanimous action of the Board of Visitors, the grateful privilege of welcoming you to this College.

"Had the Virginians at Jamestown known in 1620 of the coming of the Mayflower they, too, would have joyfully assembled to give their younger brethren in the field of Anglo-Saxon enterprise salute and God-speed; for the Pilgrims to Massachusetts carried the precious seed of expanding liberty for men and minds, no less than their predecessors to Virginia had done.

"In both Colonies the enlargement of human freedom was next only to the preservation of life. It is not without significance that within sixteen years after the landing at Plymouth the General Court of Massachusetts founded the College of Harvard, of which your honorable body is the first of its governing Boards.

"It is also significant of the same spirit of liberty that Thomas Jefferson, born almost two hundred years ago, a student and product of William and Mary, in summing up the achievements of his life, omitted his twice presidency, and passed by the Louisiana Purchase and the exploration of the far Northwest territory to signalize his authorship of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Religious Liberty, and the Founding of the University of Virginia.

"Great as are these contributions from Massachusetts and Virginia, they are not marked by finality. The records of Harvard and William and Mary alike emphasize the truth that as freedom of movement conquered the continent, so freedom of thought civilized it.

"Harvard and William and Mary, the first and second colleges in America, in contemplating their past achievement and their future hopes, recognize that they are indissolubly bound now, as then, to the preservation and extension of the sanctity of individual freedom. In that bond of spiritual union the voice of cloistered learning becomes the trumpet of heroic conflict.

"Done at Williamsburg, Virginia, this nineteenth day of April, in the year of Our Lord, 1941, of the Declaration of American Independence, the one hundred and sixty-fifth, and of the Foundation of this College, the two hundred and forty-ninth."

Following this exchange, the Chapel Choir of William and Mary sang the words of the 148th Psalm to a seventeenth century melody. The ceremony closed with a benediction pronounced by the Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, former Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a member of the Harvard Board of Overseers.

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PRESENT

The specially invited guests present for the occasion were: Governor James H. Price of Virginia; Colonel William M. Kemper, Aide to Governor Price; Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Mrs. Archibald McCrea, of Carter's Grove; Mr. and Mrs. Vernon M. Geddy, Mrs. George Preston Coleman, and Mr. Singleton Peabody Moorehead, all of Williamsburg.

The members of the Harvard Board of Overseers, with their wives, were: the Honorable Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, and Mrs. Adams; the Honorable William Richards Castle, of Washington, and Mrs. Castle; Dr. David Cheever, of Boston, and Miss Cheever; Dr. Channing Frothingham, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts; the Honorable William Tudor Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine, and Mrs. Gardiner; Mr. George Peabody Gardner, of Boston, and Mrs. Gardner; Dean Lloyd K. Garrison, of Madison, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Garrison; Mr. Robert H. Hallowell, of Boston; Judge Augustus Noble Hand, of New York, and Mrs. Hand; Mr. Nathan Hayward, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hayward; the Honorable Christian A. Herter, of Boston, and Mrs. Herter; Mr. Frederick Roy Martin, of Bronxville, New York; Mr. Langdon P. Marvin, of New York, and Mrs. Marvin; Mr. Henry S. Morgan, of New York, and Mrs. Morgan; Dr. George T. Moore, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Moore; Professor William B. Munro, of Pasadena, California; the Honorable John Lord O'Brian, of Washington, and Mrs. O'Brian; Mr. Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, and Mrs. Parkman; the Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, of Providence, Rhode Island, and Mrs. Perry; Lieutenant-Governor Charles Poletti, of Albany, New York, and Mrs. Poletti; the Honorable George Rublee, of Washington, and Mrs. Rublee; Governor Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston, and Mrs. Saltonstall; Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, of Boston, and Mrs. Sedgwick; Mr. Perry Dunlap Smith, of Winnetka, Illinois, and Mrs. Smith.

Accompanying the Board of Overseers were President James Bryant Conant and Mrs. Conant; Mr. William H. Claffin, Jr., and Mrs. Claffin, and Mr. Jerome D. Greene.



The members of the William and Mary Board present for the ceremony were: the Honorable James Gordon Bohannon, of Petersburg, Rector; Mr. Alvan Herbert Foreman, of Norfolk, Vice-Rector, and Mrs. Foreman; the Honorable Channing M. Hall, of Williamsburg, and Mrs. Hall; Mr. A. Obici, of Suffolk; Mr. Charles J. Duke, Jr., of Williamsburg, and Mrs. Duke. Also present were Dean James W. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Dean Grace W. Landrum, Dean J. Wilfred Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, Dean K. J. Hoke and Mrs. Hoke, Dean Theodore S. Cox and Mrs. Cox, Mr. Earl G. Swem and Mrs. Swem, Mr. Albion G. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Marguerite Wynne-Roberts, Mr. John E. Hocutt and Mrs. Hocutt, and Mr. Thomas Pinckney and Mrs. Pinckney.

### HOLD MEETING IN BLUE ROOM

The Harvard Board of Overseers moved from the chapel to the Blue Room of the Sir Christopher Wren Building, the room which was the original meeting place of the Board of Visitors of William and Mary and used by them today. Here the Overseers transacted a portion of their agenda.

At one o'clock the entire company gathered for luncheon in the Great Hall of the College after they had been served refreshments at the President's House. Following a pleasant repast, President Conant rose to say that though not a member of the Board of Overseers and not accorded a place on the program for the day, he wished to express his personal sentiments on being present at William and Mary for this happy occasion. He proceeded with gracious words to present to President Bryan as a gift to the College of William and Mary from the President and Fellows of Harvard College, a rare volume, *The Charter Granted by their Majesties King William and Queen Mary to the Inhabitants of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England*, which was printed at Boston in 1726 by B. Green, "printer to the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governour and Council." President Bryan accepted the gift with warm thanks and said it would be preserved with the College's archives in the library. President Charles Francis Adams had previously presented a handsomely bound copy of the Greetings to William and Mary of the Harvard Board.

Later in the same afternoon the Board of Overseers met again for a business session, in the House of Burgesses in the restored Colonial Capitol. On Sunday morning the visitors attended services in Bruton Parish Church. Following the services traditional and welcome refreshments were provided by Mr. Ken-



neth Chorley. The Board then entertained their hosts at a lunch at the Williamsburg Inn. Those of the Board who did not leave immediately went to tea as Mrs. McCrea's guests at Carter's Grove, and so the visit ended.

- (1) Senator Carter Glass smilingly inspects the oil painting of himself by Bernhard Godwin which the New York State Bankers' Association presented to the College of William and Mary on June 7, 1941.
- (2) Senator Glass jokes with his old friend, Bernard M. Baruch, who was chairman of the War Industries Board when Mr. Glass was Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Baruch came from New York to the presentation ceremony and eulogized his former associate. He related that the Senator as a fighting youngster was called "Plucky" Glass.
- (3) Dr. W. Randolph Burgess (right), immediate past President of the New York State Bankers, who made the presentation of the portrait in the Great Hall of the Sir Christopher Wren Building, seated with Mr. Bernhard Godwin of New York, the artist.





## PORTRAIT OF SENATOR GLASS PRESENTED TO WILLIAM AND MARY



**I**N A SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE ceremony the New York State Bankers' Association presented to the College of William and Mary, on June 7, 1941, a portrait of the Honorable Carter Glass, wartime Secretary of the Treasury, father of the Federal Reserve Act and distinguished senior Senator from Virginia. Senator and Mrs. Glass were present for the occasion and a group of persons prominent in banking and public life came from New York, Washington and several parts of Virginia to join in tribute to the Commonwealth's eldest and most illustrious living statesman.

The brief ceremony of presentation took place in the Great Hall of the historic Sir Christopher Wren Building, upon whose walls the portrait will hang in perpetual testimony to Senator Glass's services. President John Stewart Bryan presided and introduced Mr. W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, former Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and immediate past President of the New York State Bankers' Association. Mr. Burgess presented the portrait to the College and praised Senator Glass and his career, saying that he is not "Carter Glass of Virginia" but "Carter Glass of the United States."

The next speaker was Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, who as Chairman of the War Industries Board in 1918 was intimately associated with Senator Glass. Mr. Baruch spoke informally as a devoted friend of the Senator, described his courage and fighting qualities from earliest boyhood and lauded his exercise of those qualities throughout his career. President Bryan in closing related his own personal devotion to Mr. Glass extending over many years, gratefully accepted the portrait and said, "The nation remembers him and in remembering takes strength."

Senator Glass was visibly moved by the expressions of affection and praise and graciously acknowledged them in a few extemporaneous words.

Present also was Mr. Bernhard Godwin, of New York, the artist for whom Mr. Glass had sat, whose portrait was praised by all as a vivid likeness.

## VISITORS HONOR VIRGINIA SENATOR

Those who were present to attend the ceremony and honor Senator Glass were: Mr. Bernard M. Baruch; Dr. H. B. Baruch, of New York; Mr. W. Randolph Burgess; Mr. Eugene C. Donovan, of Auburn, New York, the newly elected President of the New York State Bankers' Association; Mr. Preston Delano, of Washington, Comptroller of the Currency, and Mrs. Delano; Mr. Ronald Ransom, of Washington, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mrs. Ransom; Mr. J. Herbert Case, of New York, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Mr. Shepard Morgan, of New York, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank; Mr. Guy Emerson, of New York, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company, and Mrs. Emerson; Mr. Mark M. Holmes, President of the Exchange National Bank of Olean, New York, former President of the New York State Bankers' Association; Mr. Bayard F. Pope, of New York, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Marine Midland Trust Company; Mr. Bernhard Godwin.

Also present were: Mr. G. Franklin Lenz, President of the Citizens Marine Jefferson Bank of Newport News, Virginia, President of the Virginia Bankers' Association, and Mrs. Lenz; Mr. Hugh Leach, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond; Mrs. John Garland Pollard, of Richmond, widow of the late Governor Pollard of Virginia; Congressman S. Otis Bland of the First District of Virginia, William and Mary, '96, and Mrs. Bland; Congressman Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., of the Third District of Virginia, and Mrs. Satterfield; Congressman Patrick H. Drewry of the Fourth District of Virginia, and Mrs. Drewry; Mr. J. W. Rixey Smith, William and Mary, '15, Secretary to Senator Glass, and Mrs. Smith; Mr. R. L. Ailworth, of Eastville, Virginia.

Also, Mr. George P. Coleman, Chairman of the Peninsula Bank and Trust Company of Williamsburg and former Mayor of Williamsburg, William and Mary, '90, and Mrs. Coleman; Mr. G. Ashton Dovell, of Williamsburg, William and Mary, '08, former Speaker of the House of Delegates of Virginia, and Mrs. Dovell; Mr. Vernon M. Geddy, of Williamsburg, William and Mary, '17, Vice-President of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Mrs. Geddy; Mr. Channing M. Hall, William and Mary, '08, Mayor of Williamsburg and member of the William and Mary Board of Visitors, and Mrs. Hall; Mr. A. Obici, of Suffolk, member of the William and Mary Board of Visitors; Dr. Claude C. Coleman, of Richmond, William and Mary, '97, member of the

Board of Visitors, and Mr. John Archer Wilson, of Roanoke, former member of the Board of Visitors.

Senator Glass, who did not attend a college in his youth, was the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws from William and Mary in 1935 and is an honorary member of the Alpha of Virginia Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. The College of William and Mary was selected to receive and preserve the portrait of Senator Glass, Mr. Burgess said, because "it is the second oldest college in the country, . . . which has become a shrine for visitors from this and other countries . . . a place where young men and women come to learn," and it is the hope of the donors that "by placing the Senator's picture here others may catch something of the same inspiration from his personality and achievement that we ourselves have felt."

There follow the remarks of Mr. Burgess, Mr. Baruch, Mr. Bryan and Senator Glass.

#### W. RANDOLPH BURGESS PRESENTS PORTRAIT

"My task today is what ought to be a relatively simple one of telling you why a number of us have come here to The College of William and Mary on a pilgrimage to bring you a portrait of Senator Glass. It sounds simple, but is not so simple because it isn't really a matter of reason; it's really a matter of human emotion. It's because there are many of us in New York and all over the country who have a deep sense of admiration and affection for Senator Glass. And yet I think we can give some reason to support our feelings. I don't think it would be because the Senator has shown any special favoritism toward New York. The only basis for any such belief would be based on the Biblical phrase, 'Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth.' (Laughter)

"But we have very substantial reasons:—more than any other man, the Senator gave us the Federal Reserve System. Nearly thirty years ago he seized hold of a great idea and made it into a reality. He drove it through Congress with the support of a great President and against the opposition of many, including—I am sorry to say—some of the bankers who today are unanimous for it. He has stood by it through thick and thin, and has defended it and is defending it today from those who would now debauch it and make it into a government bureau or something inconsequential. And the faith of many of us is that the system was conceived soundly as a democracy of credit and that it will



endure when many of the temporary and hastily improvised organizations are dead and forgotten.

"But there is another more basic reason for our admiration for the Senator. I think he stands to many of us for some of the good old-fashioned virtues—for integrity and honesty and courage and carrying through what you say you'll do. Those are just words until you embody them in a human personality, and the Senator to us has embodied those words in human frame, and we love him for it.

"Now—why we brought this to the College of William and Mary . . . It is the second oldest college in this country, the oldest in the South, the college from the Senator's home state; but more than that, it is the college which has become a shrine for visitors from this and other countries who come here and read the history of America. It is a place where young men and women come to learn, and it is our hope that by placing the Senator's picture here others may catch something of that same inspiration from his personality and achievement that we ourselves have felt. (Applause)

"You may be interested in knowing—for you can't read from there—what the inscription at the base of the portrait says. It reads like this:

"‘CARTER GLASS  
EDITOR, CONGRESSMAN, SECRETARY OF THE  
TREASURY, SENATOR, FATHER OF THE FEDERAL  
RESERVE SYSTEM, PRESENTED BY THE BANKERS  
OF NEW YORK STATE IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION  
OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.’

"I want to tell you a little story about that inscription. In a first draft, I took it over to Russell Leffingwell's office. Russell Leffingwell is an old friend of the Senator's who served with him during the last war in the Treasury. It just happened that Arthur Page was there at the time, the son of Walter Hines Page of a family well known to this College. And we discussed that inscription as to how the words should follow each other. And the way we had it at first was: 'Carter Glass of Virginia'; and we read it over and Russell Leffingwell looked out of the window a minute and thought, and said, 'No, we must take off of *Virginia*; because Carter Glass is bigger than that; he is *Carter Glass of the United States*.' (Applause)



"And Russell Leffingwell was right. And that is really another way of trying to say why we from New York have come to you in Virginia with this portrait." (Applause)

#### REMARKS OF MR. BERNARD BARUCH

"I could dwell upon the many accomplishments of Carter Glass, of his successful ventures in journalism and business, of his career in the Virginia Senate and State Constitutional Convention, of his influence in Congress where he fathered the Federal Reserve Act and reforms in finance.

"I could dwell upon his activities as Secretary of the Treasury and then as United States Senator.

"I could speak of the many honorable degrees so richly deserved, of his espousal of many causes and his battles with nearly every demagogue who has infested this nation in almost every arena of human endeavor.

"Of this little giant, Woodrow Wilson once said that he could say more out of the corner of his mouth than most any man could say out of the whole of his mouth, and he wondered if his opponent were not thankful that he did speak only out of the corner of his mouth. (Laughter)

"As a man who uses profanity himself at times, I have always admired Carter Glass's restraint. When under great pressure, he did go as far as to say 'Dad Bum It.' But, enraged at the brutalities being practiced upon the world, he suddenly became 'Shoot the Hell Out of Them' Glass. (Laughter)

"I could speak of the quality of his mind and the facility with which he expresses himself. He can say the tenderest things; then turn to the choicest invective and use of the English language, of which he has no peer.

"But, no, none of this is silhouetted in my mind when I think of Carter Glass, as I do frequently, or read what he says, as I always do.

"The picture that rises before me is that of a modern David. No matter what form Goliath may take, or how he might be clothed, this modern David has always been ready to fight against him even as did the ancient David. His physical and moral courage are typified in the story another distinguished Virginian, beloved Christian gentleman and sportsman, Admiral Cary T. Grayson, told. It seems when Carter Glass was a boy, and a very little boy he must have been, he always fought the bully. This evidence

of his physical and moral courage gave him the nickname of 'Plucky' Glass, which was shortened to 'Pluck' Glass.

"And so, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like those of today and the many who come after us to carry with them this silhouette of Carter Glass and think of him as a modern David—the man with sublime courage. It will give them the inspiration to fight against all intolerance, unfairness and all Goliaths no matter what the odds may be.

"I am happy and proud to be here for the presentation to William and Mary College of the portrait of Carter Glass, 'Plucky' Glass, 'Pluck' Glass." (Applause)

#### ACCEPTANCE BY PRESIDENT BRYAN

"Twenty years ago almost exactly to the day, Senator Glass, accompanied by Frederic W. Scott and some younger friends of his, set out from Richmond for San Francisco. At that time the resurgent waves of disillusionment and peace by escape were sweeping the country, and Woodrow Wilson lay on his bed, a crippled casualty of the war. The sceptre of Democracy was passing to other hands when the call for Senator Glass rose to prove that virile idealism was not dead in the land. (It wasn't dead in him either, because he ran a hundred-yard dash at an elevation of ten thousand feet just this month twenty years ago, and he came tripping down the steps today and he can do it again.) (Applause)

"In response to that call, Senator Glass went westward and though the nomination went to Governor Cox, the public was made aware more than ever of what manhood and faith were packed into the body of Carter Glass of Virginia. Four years later again he contended against John W. Davis in New York, and came within a hair's breadth of getting the nomination; but the nomination of John W. Davis did not deprive Senator Glass of the Presidency because it just wasn't in the cards at that time for any Democrat to stem the tide of what was called Coolidge prosperity.

"Well, you can see when you look at Senator Glass how small a part elections or rank or superficial distinctions had in the creation of the lasting esteem, for the fame and influence of Senator Glass grew and spread year by year as of their own inherent and indestructible character.

"As President, he might have been more widely known in history, but he could not have been a greater spiritual force in his own time.

"Six years ago the College of William and Mary was happy to have the honor of conferring on the Senator the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in presenting him this citation was used:

"In times of crumbling standards he has stood like a rock in a wasted land. An eternal foe to ignoble compromise, undeterred by demagoguery, unblinded by fallacy, unswerved by speciousness, with the courage of a soldier, with the certainty of a scholar, with the wisdom of a philosopher, and the devotion of a patriot, he has brought to his high responsibilities the statesmanship that became a Secretary of the Treasury, a Senator of the United States, and a son of Virginia.

"That citation is as true today as it was then, and the confidence accorded him by his fellow citizens is as generous as it is well placed.

"Universities and colleges have heaped honors upon him.

"Men of finance and men of light and leading have turned to him for courage and for counsel.

"The nation remembers him, and in remembering him takes strength.

"This college is, therefore, doubly glad to become the recipient of this splendid representation of Virginia's beloved Senator. And in accepting it, I thank the New York State Bankers' Association in the name of the College for this striking likeness of a vivid personality.

"When all the world is wondering whether Democracy can exist or freedom endure, those that have known the Senator will take heart, for in his life he has manifested anew that the great spirit of courageous citizenship was again revealed when it clothed itself with Carter Glass." (Applause)

#### SENATOR GLASS RESPONDS

"*Mr. Bryan, Mr. Burgess . . .* (Applause)

"It could not be expected that I could make suitable response to what has been said to you today about me. I could wish it were all true.

"Of course, I am very grateful, Mr. Burgess, to the New York Bankers for this distinction, and I am deeply touched by the kind words of my very devoted friends, Stewart Bryan and Bernie Baruch.

"There's no use of my trying to say what is in my heart . . . But if I could I would say it out of both sides of my mouth instead of one side. (Laughter)

"The citation which President Bryan was kind enough to make when I received a degree here has been one that every friend of mine places above all others, and if I had to be convinced that it deserved to be placed above all others, only yesterday at the Jefferson Hotel, Mrs. Glass said that is where it should be. I appreciated it when it was delivered, as I shall for the remaining years of my life. (Applause)

"I just don't know what to say on an occasion like this, because my friends are so partial as to excite my emotions beyond all efforts to control them. I am just so thankful that the people of Virginia and William and Mary College have been so exceptionally kind to me . . . " (Applause)

The proceedings were broadcast over Station WRNL and a permanent recording made of the words of Senator Glass and of the other participants.

Mr. Burgess following his remarks drew aside a curtain and disclosed the portrait, which was handsomely framed and bore a bronze plate with the wording described by the speaker.

The occasion coincided with the annual Alumni Day exercises of William and Mary. An invitation to the Alumni Luncheon in the College Dining Hall was accepted by Senator and Mrs. Glass, the distinguished bankers and other visitors.

### PRELIMINARY CEREMONY AT BUFFALO

There had been a preliminary presentation of the portrait by the New York State Bankers at their annual banquet, held in Buffalo on the evening of May 27. Mr. Burgess, in making the presentation on that occasion, had said that the idea of presenting the likeness of Senator Glass to the College of William and Mary amid shrines of American history and itself a school of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Tyler, Marshall and others, was motivated by the feeling that "we need our heroes" for the inspiration of youth and to offset the "debunking" which tends to sap the faith of people in their own abilities.

A tribute to Senator Glass was delivered by Mr. Russell C. Leffingwell, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of J. P. Morgan and Company, Incorporated, who had served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Glass in 1917. He praised

his "beloved chief" for his "patriotism and fine fervor, unexcelled in the whole history of American life." One of Mr. Glass's greatest virtues, he said, has always been his "power of moral indignation," adding that "when men lose this, when they lose the power to tell right from wrong, then they are not worth saving."

The portrait was accepted on behalf of the College by Professor Kenneth A. Agee, William and Mary, '13, of the School of Education of the University of Buffalo. Dr. Agee drew a parallel between the work of Senator Glass and the College of William and Mary. Both, he said, "have had long and useful careers. Both have served their state and country well. Both are still hard at work and hopeful of the future." From "rather careful observation and study of his work over a period of years," he listed "five distinguishing traits of the Senator's personality" as: idealism, integrity of intellect and character, courage, independence, and vitality.











